

## HOW THE WAR WILL OPERATE ON THE COUNTRY.

The New York Sun says:—It is the withdrawal of specie from this country to Mexico, for the purchase of army supplies there, that we have most to fear. We may spend twenty millions, annually among ourselves for war supplies, as in the last war with England, without interrupting the industrial pursuits of the country. But the moment we begin to send money out of the country to support a foreign war, we sacrifice everything. Hence the necessity of making Mexico support the army, and in doing so now, her taxes will be less than under her former rulers.

But Gen. Scott has required but \$3,000,000 from Mexico, whereas the very last appropriation bill of the present Congress votes away \$38,000,000 for the army. Here then are thirty millions to be "sent out of the country."

As the Sun says: we must "sacrifice everything"—Money will be tight—the rate of interest high—and every branch of business must suffer.

## NO DIRECT TAXATION.

We noticed a few days since, the proposition of Mr. Wilcox in the House of Representatives for a Direct Tax of five millions per annum, to continue until the War Debt remains unpaid. This proposition has been voted down in the House by a large majority. This probably settles the question for the session against a Direct Tax. On this point the Tribune remarks:

"That will be well enough provided the War is speedily terminated; if not, we venture to assure Congress that it will not be well. Borrowing is a process that comes to an end; borrowing and making no provision to pay is hardly honest at least. We trust those Whigs who voted against Mr. Wilcox's proposition did so because the sum he proposed to raise is insufficient or for some such reason; and that no Whig will vote to run the country further in debt, yet vote against providing for the payment of such debts. Such voters will not bear discussion or security."

IOWA.—On the 11th of Jan. the house of Representatives laid on the table a resolution to go into the choice of U. S. Senator; so it is doubtful whether they will be chosen.

## LOUISIANA U. S. SENATOR—Lost!

Pierre Soule, (lono) of New Orleans was on Monday, 24th ult. by Whig votes, elected a U. S. Senator from Louisiana, from the 4th of March next—in place of Hon. Henry Johnson (Texas) which vote term will expire The vote stood:

	1st ballot.	2d do
D. F. Keener, W.	64	64
John S. Sill, L.	64	64
R. C. Nicholas, do	1	1
Pierre Soule, do	—	68

Thus a Whig Legislature has elected a Loco Foco Senator. Mr. Baldwin, Whig of Sabine, voted Loco Foco on the first two ballots; on the third for Kenner; but then Messrs. F. Garcia, Parham, (Senators), Watkins and Bienville—four Whigs—voted for Soule. Mr. Parham said, to prevent the election of Sill!

THE STORM AND THE TELEGRAPH.—It commenced snowing here about six o'clock last evening, and this morning the snow was several inches deep. The progress of the snow on the Worcester Railroad this morning was a sight worth seeing. With two powerful engines and a snow plow ahead, the train passed along in fine style, at the rate of at least twenty-five miles an hour, throwing the snow into the air to a great height and leaving the path clear behind.

But the worst sufferers by this storm are the proprietors of the Magnetic Telegraph. A force of one hundred men could not in twenty-four hours so effectively disarrange and broken the line, as did the ice and snow of last night. The wires were covered with a body of ice and snow to the depth of an inch or more, and the weight of this, together with the strong wind, has broken in an hundred places, prostrated quite a number of the posts, and forced others into such an inclining position as will require considerable labor to replace them. A wheel of a downwind train, this morning, was caught in the wire, a cable about fifty feet long severed, and for a mile or two it swept both sides of the road. This caused sundry pedestrians to doge nimbly off the track, to prevent a blow from it, which would prove serious in its icy state.—*Bos. Trav.*

## THE WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION SPEECH OF MR. BELL.

Correspondence of the Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1847. The Whig caucus adjourned from Monday last, and again this evening, Senator Mangum in the chair. Mr. Smith of Indiana, Secretary—and agreed upon the place of holding the National Whig Convention as well as the time. They re-commenced that it be held on first Wednesday of June, in Independence Hall in the City of Philadelphia. A motion was made to have it meet in Cincinnati. This was not agreed to, and then Philadelphia was adopted with great unanimity. The time is only a fortnight and two days later than the Loco Foco Convention in Baltimore. If they quarrel there as much as they did last time, they may not get through before we do.

The speech of Mr. Bell, to-day, was of the highest order. Your readers would count an extravaganza if I should express what I think of it. The dangers that surround our country, the influence at work to lure us on the path of ruin, the wisdom of the schemes of "Progressive Democracy," the infamous principles avowed as those by which we should be guided, were all so eloquently set forth and pictured before us that the crowded galleries and galleries were almost breathless. The old Constitution was in a dangerous state, without a chart or compass or skillful pilot. Icebergs were floating around, nor were their danger made to appear less startling by the brilliancy of the colors which the reflected from the effluence of his description.

When Mr. Bell came on to take his seat in the Senate, the Loco-Foco organs told us that he was about to "come out for his country." He has come out for his country. The country is hurrying it to destruction. The country may feel proud of John Bell of Tennessee. Would that every man, woman and child in the country had been permitted to hear his speech to-day. Let the Press spread it.

## THE WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

From the New York Express.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

I mentioned, in a note last evening, the result of the deliberations among the Whig members, in regard to a Whig Convention for the nomination of President and Vice President. All now concur heartily in the necessity of a National Convention, and all will support its action with perfect unanimity. Differences of opinion there are as to the most available candidates to be presented before the Convention. Mr. Clay and his friends, and such true friends as no man ever had or ever can have. Their very enthusiasm is a precursor of strength in his behalf, for where there is the right kind of zeal, for the right kind of man, it is not easy to overrule it, or overmaster it.

Nevertheless, Mr. Clay's friends, if not numerically the strongest, will know how to make sacrifices in behalf of other good Whigs who may be the candidate of the Convention. They ask only that he be clearly and unequivocally a Whig, and a Whig Convention will nominate none but a Whig in truth and in heart.

The friends of Gen. Taylor, in the Whig ranks, are yet many in number, are earnest and sincere in his support.

There are also many in favor of Gen. Scott, and the Congressional Districts in Pennsylvania will probably send Scott delegates to the Convention.

In the mean time, the Whigs, with the independence of character which they are accustomed to will speak as freemen of men and things, only desiring, in their own success, the best interests of the country.

THE third party organs are rejoicing greatly over the action and speeches of Hale of N. H., Giddings of Ohio and Palfrey of Mass. Will they be so just as remind their readers that neither of these gentlemen could have had votes in Congress without the support of the Whig party?

## DEATH OF COM. RIDGELY.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 5. Com. Charles G. Ridgely died last evening at Barrum's Hotel of grief in the stomach. The Commodore stood at the stern of the ship in the last of his life. He entered the service in 1790, and his Captain's commission dated Feb. 28, 1815.

## THE HOPE OF PEACE.

Private Correspondence of the Editor.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.

I observe that you entertain strong hopes of an early Peace, but in this you will discover that you are mistaken. I am convinced that the Administration neither desire nor intend to make a Peace at present. They think the War is gaining in popularity, and that their schemes of conquest, if prosecuted, will carry them safely through the next Presidential contest. It is given out by the Members of the Cabinet that Scott and Trist have been treating "on their own hook," and that the Government will not recognize their doings.

The Loco-Foco leaders are becoming more open and bold in the avowal of their design to subjugate and then incorporate the whole of Mexico.

Yours, W.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.

A large assemblage appeared in the Supreme Court to-day, expecting to hear Henry Clay. They were disappointed. Daniel Webster delivered a brilliant argument.

MR. TRIST.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:—"I understand from a reliable source that a special messenger has been dispatched to bring [Mr. Trist] home by force, or, at any rate, to expel him from Mexico, city and country."

## PEACE RUMORS.

The intelligence from Mexico which we published yesterday, is important in one particular, that which relates to the offer of peace having been made by Mexican Commissioners to Mr. Trist. This functionary having been despoiled of his official character, by the President, has no power to treat with the Mexicans. He did not, however, give them a flat refusal, but forwarded their propositions to Washington, for the consideration of the President and the Senate. It was needless this transaction which has given rise to the rumors of peace which have been for the last two or three weeks.

The President has doubtless received the despatch which Mr. Trist says he forwarded, but the President has taken no notice of it, and probably will not—so the matter cannot be brought before the Senate. The question then arises, What ought Congress to do? Has it no power but to supply money to men and money, whenever the President asks for them? No. Congress has also the power to withhold supplies, and we sincerely trust that the President shall inform Congress of the reasons which induce him to request money, what that money is to be used for, and that he will refuse to vote more supplies.

It appears to us that we have reached the point now in which the Representatives of the people should stand upon their constitutional rights, and Executive to know that they have other powers to exert and duties to perform than the registration of his edicts and the carrying on of his war. The President doubtless believes that this war is so popular in the country, the thirst for blood so keen, that he will be sustained, however he may proceed. He has tried to lead us on, whether the people of this republic have soon forgotten the lessons of this revolutionary precedent, their truth-loving and truth-acting teachers. According to all accounts we have now a chance to make peace, "an honorable peace," but the Executive remains obdurate and refuses to act. He says, let Congress act, and not play second to him. We have no doubt—indeed, we were informed by a distinguished Mexican officer, who was taken prisoner by General Scott, and who is on his parole of honor, at Washington—that if it is the policy of such men as Clay, Van Buren, Webster, Cullen and Calhoun, to appoint, that peace might be obtained from Mexico instantly, and upon the most favorable terms.

But neither the President or his friends at heart desire peace. The whole of Mexico is what they think, and hence they make no steps to attain peace. It is the duty of Congress to place before the administration to accept or offer terms. But with a mere nominal majority in the House, and with a clear majority in the Senate against us, the Whigs can hardly expect to carry any affirmative proposition—still we hope they will try to do so.

This war is such a colossal and bloody one, that the interests of the nation, that to end it is worth any labor and severe trial. Let the Whigs of Congress do what good they can—and above all, let the Whigs of the whole Union, from this day forward persevere and increase their strength for the great Republic, in which we are so deeply and so truly involved every thing that is worth preserving in our Constitution and Government.—B. Adams.

## CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 13, 1848.

On Monday last the commander-in-chief was informed of a movement designed here to attack the quarters of the officers of the army, and, if possible, to take them prisoners or kill them. It was said that the population, or so much of it as was induced to take part in the conspiracy, should rise, and assist in the attack of the soldiers, who were to enter the city at a certain hour, make the attack. During the day the commander-in-chief informed all the chief officers of the intended attack, designated rallying points for the different regiments, and made every disposition necessary to resist the attack. At night scarcely a Mexican was to be seen in the streets, showing that the whole population had a knowledge of what was to be attempted. The precaution adopted, it is supposed, prevented an attempt to execute the plan.

The projects of the insurrection were either blind to the effects of their plan, or foreseeing them, have been utterly reckless as to the consequences which would result to their own country, for if the attempt had been made, there is not an officer in the army, nor accepting the command-in-chief himself, who could have restrained the troops from sacking the city. During the night Lieut. Barker of the 5th Indiana regiment, commanding a patrol column in sight of two carts of the city, one of which contained one hundred men, was captured; the other one hundred men came up with before it was placed in confinement. Whether Gen. Scott has the names of the parties who originated the plot, or not, I do not know, but it is pretty well understood that the chief conspirators are among the soldiers of the Mexican army, who assumed citizen's dress when our army entered the city, and have remained here since. A few days may reveal more in relation to the matter.

You will, perhaps, learn before this reaches you,

of a similar attempt at Puebla, which the promptness and determination of Col. Childs nipped in the bud. Enclosed you will find Col. Childs's proclamation in the Spanish.

CHEAP POSTAGE.—A meeting to consider the matter of cheap postage, was held at the Tremont Saloon, in Boston, on Tuesday evening, upon the call of a committee appointed by a public meeting several months since. Dr. Howe called the meeting to order and Mr. Edward Brooks was called to the Chair. Mr. J. W. James, one of the committee appointed at the former meeting, made a speech of some length, not intended as a formal report from that committee, and offered resolutions which were subsequently adopted, recommending the abolition of the franking privilege, the reduction of the rates of postage to two cents on each half ounce letter, if pre-paid, and double postage if not pre-paid; one cent on all newspapers; and a like rate of postage on all printed papers; the abolition of existing restrictions upon the transmission of newspapers by mail, and the adoption of a system of "free delivery of letters."

Hon. Mr. Stephens, of Ga., one of the ablest Whig members of Congress, having been attacked for voting for Mr. Ashmun's amendment, declaring the war to have been commenced by the President, and unconstitutionally commenced by the President, has written a most capital letter in reply thereto, which concludes as follows:—"I rejected at the opportunity offered, by the amendment of Mr. Ashmun, I record in the most solemn manner the opinion which I have uniformly expressed, both publicly and privately, since the existence of the present war, that it was 'unconstitutionally and unconstitutionally' begun by the President of the United States."

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LONDON IN 1742, 106 YEARS AGO.—Extract from Smollett's history of the reign of George II. A law had been enacted laying heavy duties on spirituous liquors, and likewise for the sale of them.

"When those severe duties, amounting almost to a prohibition, were imposed, the populace of London were sunk into the most brutal degeneracy, by drinking to excess the spirituous called gin, which was sold so cheap, that the lowest class of the people could afford to indulge themselves in an continued state of intoxication, to the destruction of the morals, industry, and order. Such a shameful degree of profligacy prevailed, that the retailers of this poisonous compound set up painted boards in public, inviting people to be drunk for the small expense of one penny; assuring them that they might be dead drunk for two-pence; and have straw for nothing. They accordingly provided cellars and places strewed with straw, to which they conveyed those wretches who were overwhelmed with intoxication. In these dismal caverns they lay until they recovered some sense of their faculties, and then they had recourse to the most mischievous potion; thus consuming their health, and ruining their families in hideous receptacles of the most filthy vice, resounding with riot, execration, and blasphemy. Such beastly practices but too plainly denoted a total want of all police and civil regulation, and would have reflected disgrace upon the most barbarous community. In order to restrain this evil, which was become intolerable, the legislature enacted that law which we have already mentioned."

## LOUISIANA—THE WAY THEY DID IT.

Correspondence of the Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25, 1848. With sorrow I enclose you the statement of the result of our election of a U. S. Senator. This was effected by bribery most unpardonably, so all say. Mr. Miles (the absentee) declared that he had been offered four negroes if he would stay away and not vote. He did stay away. The investigation of the matter to-day, I hope there is honesty enough and courage enough to reach the integrity to the bottom, but I fear not. Soule is no American and no statesman, but a gentleman and man of talent. I can hardly believe that he will allow himself to be made the instrument and beneficiary of corruption, even though his party require it. We shall see. The State, the Country and the American character are involved in the issue.

Yours, B.

It is said Lieut. Col. FREMONT has been captured by a verdict of the Court Martial. The sentence is banishment to any regulations, may be justifiable. Still, the universal hope is that even should he be the stern verdict of the Court Martial, the President will interfere with his supervisory jurisdiction, and remit all that is penal in the decision. Lieut. Col. FREMONT is a patriotic officer, and has deserved well of the Republic—and it seems to me, persons have that he should suffer from acts which, if improper or imprudently committed, seem rather the consequence of his obedience to than resistance of superior officers. The President will never confirm it is confidently announced, such a finding as the Court Martial. He will rather consider Mr. FREMONT's previous arduous and successful services than his late and seemingly casual neglect of duties.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY.—The following general order, which we copy from the New Orleans Delta of the 25th inst., shows the nature of the Court of inquiry, which is to consider the charges against our Generals. It shows that General Scott has preferred charges against Gen. Pillow and Col. Duncan, and that Gen. Worth has preferred charges against General Scott.

By direction of the President, of the United States a Court of Inquiry, to consist of Brevet Brig. Gen. N. T. Paine, Paymaster General; Brig. Gen. Caleb Cushing, and Col. E. G. W. Butler, and three members, to be appointed by the President, to inquire and examine into the charges and allegations preferred by Maj. General Winfield Scott against Maj. General Gideon J. Pillow, and Brevet Lieut. Col. James Duncan, Captain of the 2d Regiment of Artillery, and the charges or matters of complaint presented by Maj. General Winfield Scott against Maj. Gen. W. J. Worth, Colonel of the 5th Regiment of Infantry, against Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott; and also into any matters connected with the same as well as such other transactions as the Court may deem it proper to investigate, and to report the facts in each case, together with the opinion thereon, for the information of the President.

An improvement in the working machine of the Magnetic Telegraph has been made, which will be as effective as it is reported to be, entirely superseding the patents of Professor Morse and Mr. Howe. It is the invention of Dr. Roe, and the Cincinnati Chronicle describes it as follows:—"By this, dispatches, messages, or large documents, are set up in electrical tapes, and placed upon the machine. Doctor Roe is sanguine in the belief that he can by this machine, transmit to all points connected with the wire, as much matter as would make an entire page of the Chronicle, in twenty minutes. The 'Magnetic Telegraph' is represented as being remarkably simple, and not likely to get out of order. And to secure correctness, as well as speed, a proof is taken from the tapes in the ordinary way."

## WHAT WILL IT COST?

It seems the administration is bent upon having an army of 100,000 men; what will it cost to keep them a year? They are to be transported thousands of miles in ships and steamers, and to be clothed, fed, paid and supplied with arms, ammunitions of war, camp equipment, horses, mules, &c. &c. At a guess we should say \$2,000,000,000. The man would be charged with the cost of traveling but not stopping to fight, and occasionally lying by in hospitals under the surgeon's charge. But at this rate the expenses of the army will be \$200,000 per day—two million every ten days—six millions every month—SEVENTY-two million a year. The government credit is even now shaken—treasury notes at a discount—the exports of specie exceeding the imports—money hard in the cities and banks failing. We say to every man, remember that this is the state of affairs—in spite of which the government is pressing on this war, even after Mexico has offered to surrender 190,000 square miles of territory. Remember it, so that if in a twelve month the people shall suffer calamities at home, you may hold the party in power responsible for it.

Hon. J. M. Bots's has written a letter to the Richmond Whig, defining his position in regard to the President's conduct. The letter is characterized by that directness and boldness of thought which is peculiar to that gentleman. Mr. Bots goes for a National Convention and for Henry Clay. He believes Mr. Clay to be not only the best embodiment of Whig principles, but he considers him the most patriotic. As for him, he is in the Whig, and not a party man. He is a party man, if, however, General Taylor should allow himself a Whig, and should be nominated by the Convention, he will do what lies in him to give him the electoral vote of Virginia.

VIRGINIA.—The Whigs of Fauquier County, Virginia, who met the other day to appoint Delegates to the Whig State Convention, proposed Hon. Andrew Stewart, of Pennsylvania, for Vice President.

The Whigs of Greenbrier County recommend Mr. Clay for President.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMER ACADIA.

14 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The news is not very great importance, although the liberal movement in Austria Italy contains a germ which may lead to important events. We cannot discover that our commercial affairs have materially changed in England, since the departure of the previous steamer. Cotton remains dull, and breadstuffs are hardly as well as improved. There are symptoms, though slight ones, of improvement in some of the manufacturing districts. Failures still continue to occur, and among the rest are some houses of very extensive reputation. The troubles in Ireland do not appear to be greatly diminished. The new Coercion bill, which has been proclaimed in some of the counties, has as yet had very little beneficial effect. The greatest trouble which so frequently occurs in that unhappy country, are evils of gigantic magnitude, and will require the utmost vigilance and caution on the part of the Government and the friends of 'law and order,' not only to put them down, but to prevent the infection from spreading. Hitherto they have been chiefly confined to Tipperary and other counties south of Dublin, but indications of similar outbreaks are now to be seen as far north as the county of Tyrone.

The Acadia arrived at Boston on Tuesday last, with Liverpool dates to Jan. 15.

Indian corn, corn meal, and breadstuffs generally as well as cotton, had slightly declined; but there was an improving feeling in cotton. DR. HAMDEN. Dr. Hamden was confirmed in the Bow street church, London, on the 11th, in the presence of a vast assembly. The new Bishop was loudly cheered by the people as he entered his carriage.

IRELAND.—The authorities are enforcing the new coercion bill with great vigor. Special commissions have been established in several of the counties, to inquire into the state of the country, and to report to the Government. The famine in the South and West is every day becoming worse.

ITALY.—The Pope progresses with his constitutional reforms, to the great satisfaction of his subjects. A Ministry, on a most comprehensive plan, has been formed.

SURRENDER OF ABD-EL-KADER. ALGERIA. Saturday's Paris papers show that Abd-el-Kader had not only surrendered to the Duke of Aumale, but had already arrived, a prisoner, at Toulon. The arrangement under which Abd-el-Kader was accepted by the Duke of Aumale is the subject of animated attacks in all the opposition organs. The Duchess of the Duke announcing his surrender, declares that after being defeated by the army of Morocco, he endeavored to gain the south, but found himself so surrounded by the troops of Gen. Lamoriciere that escape being impossible he was compelled to surrender. But it is immediately added, that on arriving in France he is to be sent by the government either to St. Jean d'Acre or Alexandria. If this be a condition of the surrender, the Duke of Aumale is to be granted, seeing that the chief had no means of escape. Why was any man granted under such circumstances? or, if a condition were given from a generous impulse, why a condition so infinitely objectionable and dangerous, it is said, too, that the government will disregard the condition agreed to by the Governor General of Algeria, and that Abd-el-Kader will be brought to Paris. In the mean time he is detained in Fort Lamalgue, Toulon. [London paper.]

## GENS SCOTT AND PIERCE.

Busy Rumor, a very busy-body, by the way and more intent on minding other people's business than her own, has tried to make it appear that the recall and court-martialing of Gen. Scott was a measure adopted on the recommendation of Gen. Pierce.—This the latter, in a communication to the Boston Post, unequivocally denies. He says, the rumor has no the slightest foundation in truth, and that he has never been consulted by the National Executive on the subject. He also says, that never for a moment has any but the kindest relations existed between himself and General Scott.

Verily, this Madam Rumor has acquired so bad a character for veracity, that it is the strangest thing in the world that people will credit anything she says.

## CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the Galaxy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1848.

The approaching Presidential Campaign is already becoming the chief topic of conversation in the intelligent circles of this city, and next to questions relating to the war in point of interest. Mr. Clay is at the National, and is to speak before the Supreme Court in a few days. He has changed but little since his visit to Burlington, a few years since. He is the same firm, uncompromising supporter of Whig principles he ever was, and in the Whig circles here, is the first in their hearts for President. But while he occupies this place in the hearts of the Whigs, I find some who doubt the expediency of making him a candidate. They reason that there is a certain part of our population which has very strong party predilections and that would not vote for Mr. C. but might be brought to sustain some other Whig nominee. Mr. Clay being in the field and losing the election, the fate of the Nation is sealed irreversibly for all coming time. While they desire Mr. Clay for the President, they love their country too well to allow their devotion to an individual to prevent their co-operating for the highest good of their country and uniting upon a candidate whose success would be more certain.

But, sir, I have as yet failed to find the individual who could name a person so generally acceptable to the Whigs of my native State, as Henry Clay. His political views on all subjects of national interest, are perfectly known to the American people, while on the other hand an impenetrable mist appears to veil the positions of many of the other aspirants for this high office. It is said by those who profess to know, and have been with him for months past, that Gen. Taylor is a Whig. I hope, sir, that he is a true and patriotic Whig. But I have assured our Whig friends here that Gen. Taylor or any other man will fail to obtain the support of the Vermonters unless he plants himself on sound Whig grounds and comes up to that "ruler fiddle or no fiddle." The treachery of Taylor is too fresh in the memories of the freemen of Vermont, to permit them to adopt a no-party man, and a Southern man, too, and thereby expect to carry out the party principles.

Gen. Taylor is more popular here than in New England, owing, I presume in part, to the fact that many here have been connected with him in the military service.

Judge McLean's letter, the anticipated return of Scott and the silence of Benton are just now exciting topics, in the city of excitement. It is faintly rumored that Mr. Clay will have support from "Billion Benton." Mr. Benton will not probably define his position until the Fremont case has judgement. He is however steadily at his post and listened with apparent interest to the remarks of Judge Phelps in the Senate a few days since. I notice the Hon. Messrs. Clay, R. M. Johnson and Webster in the Supreme Court to-day, Messrs. Goggin of Va. and Collamer of our State, have addressed the House to-day, in a very able, candid, and happy manner.

WEDNESDAY, 4 P. M.

This has been a very interesting day in the Senate. The Hon. John Bell having the floor occupied the entire time excepting while Mr. Cass made a few explanatory remarks. The galleries were densely crowded and had it not been for the kind attention of Mr. Upham in giving me a seat on the lower floor, I should have failed of hearing the speech. His sentiments were evidently received with approbation by Mr. Calhoun and many others not of his party. Mr. Cass seated himself within three feet of Mr. Bell, and as the speaker dealt out his rebukes upon the Administration, Mr. C. seemed to writhe considerably under the lash. Mr. Webster is to be heard before the Supreme Court to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, on a Mississippi Bank case. He is, indeed, the "admiral of all admirers," and will draw a crowd to the Court.

Now, sir, as it regards the rumored treaty, the impression here is that none has been submitted. The Herald, Sun, Moon and Stars, all fail to throw any light upon the subject. At the reception last evening at the White House the President assured an honorable Senator of our State, that there was no foundation for the rumors in the papers in reference to a treaty having been submitted to the Executive in any shape whatever.

The impression seems to be that there is no existing government in Mexico which is possessed of sufficient influence and authority to give "security for the future" permanency of peace.

Truly Yours, E. M. IL

Correspondence of the Boston Atlas.

WASHINGTON, February 2, 1848.

In the House, today, we had a couple of speeches in favor of Executive prerogative, and one on the side of the people. Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, & Mr. Brown of Pennsylvania, supported the Executive. The opposite view was taken by Mr. Stephens, of Georgia. Mr. Stephens is a peculiar looking man. He is quite boyish in personal appearance. His voice is shrill, and his features delicate. But his mind is vigorous and active. He took hold of the President today, and "handled him without gloves." It was one of the ablest efforts of his powerful intellect; and he has made numerous able and eloquent speeches before this one, on other topics, in Congress.

We have news today of the election of a Loco Foco Senator by the Whig Legislature of Louisiana. Mr. Pierre Soule, who served here a few weeks of the last session, is elected in place of Mr. Johnson. We gain news in this case. Give me a clear Loco Foco in preference to a Whig like Mr. Johnson. His support of the Administration was strong enough for any Loco Foco do such business, if it is to be done. Mr. Soule, I believe, has a personal resemblance to Napoleon, if not that he is his son. He is a native Frenchman.

There has been quite a flutter raised among the politicians here, by the manner in which the Administration interfered with the election of a Senator from Maine. Mr. Cass, who was elected in the election of 1846, was re-elected in the election of 1847, and that, too, a member of the cabinet himself—Mr. Clifford.

But there is another version of this story. It is said that the Administration were anxious to get rid of Mr. Clifford, and that they took this plan, hoping that it would succeed. They pretended to

believe that he was the only man who could lead the party in the Senate against such men as Crittenden, in their attacks upon the Administration. It is said, also, now that this scheme is discovered, and is not looked upon as very complimentary to Mr. Attorney General Clifford.

I heard a Western Loco Foco say today that he was afraid he would be compelled to vote for the Ten Regiment Bill; for, said he, there are so many of my constituents on here looking for office under it, that they must either get them or I must not. They say that he ought not to support a man to be accused for voting with the Administration. Mr. Webster speaks again to-morrow before the Supreme Court.

By Telegraph to the Tribune.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 7, 1848.

SE. NATE.—On motion of Mr. Johnson of La. the Postmaster General was directed to report to the Senate the causes of the repeated failure of the mail to and from New Orleans. Also, what legislation is necessary to prevent the mails being stopped by private express.

The resolution to purchase Disturnell's map of Mexico was referred to the Library Committee.

Mr. Benton's resolution instructing the President to inform the Senate why the article relating to the promotion of cadets was inserted into the Army Register, was adopted.

Mr. Douglass from the Committee on Territories proposed a bill to establish a Territorial government in Oregon.

The bill extending the provisions of the act granting half pay to the "widows of volunteer militia dying of wounds received in battle, to widows of soldiers of the regular army, was taken up and passed.

The consideration of the ten regiment bill was resumed.

Mr. Hunter addressed the Senate in opposition to the policy of the Administration. He advocated Calhoun's project of a defensive line.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The joint resolutions of the Legislature of New York, voting thanks to Gen. Scott and the Army in Mexico, and urging the presentation of a gold medal to the former, was presented.

Mr. Houston of Alabama moved to amend, so as to include all other Generals engaged in active service from the commencement of the war.

Joint resolutions were presented by Mr. Stephens of Cal. complementing Gen. Taylor, & the army under him, for the victory of Buena Vista, and directing the presentation of a gold medal to Gen. Taylor, which was read three times and passed. The vote on their passage was—Yeas 181, Nays 1.

Mr. Wilcox made a personal explanation relative to an article which had appeared in the Union newspaper, accusing him of having thrown another fire-brand into Congress; because he had recommended direct taxation; & designating him as a mischievous ally of the Administration—that he had abandoned Free Trade principles, &c. &c.

He denied the accusation indignantly, and castigated the Editor of the Union with great energy. He said Mr. Ritchie had arrived at second childhood, and repudiated the idea that the Union was authorized to make a platform upon which Democratic Representatives were to stand.

He (Wilcox) recognized the doctrine of the Administration that the war must be prosecuted, and therefore